CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIR OF POMARE,

THE PRESENT KING OF OTAHEITE.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the Auxiliary Missionary Society of Otaheite; the erection of a Royal Mission Chapel, 712 feet in length, and 54 in breadth; the opening of the Chapel for public worship, in the presence of more than *five thousand* of the natives; the baptism of the King; and the promulgation of a new code of laws grounded on the moral principles of the Bible, are among the interesting events which have occurred at Otaheite. To all who have read these details, the following Memoir of the Otaheitan Monarch, selected from the *publications* of the London Missionary Society, *will be* peculiarly interesting.

[*Am. Miss. Reg.*

On the 3d of September, 1803, the father of the present king was removed by a sudden stroke of death—while passing to an English brig, which had just arrived; and the entire government devolved on the shoulders of his son, Otoo, who also now assumed the name of his father, Pomare. After the death of his father, he assured the brethren that they should not be molested in the discharge of the duties of their mission.

He had for some considerable time resided in Eimeo; but on his return to Otaheite he took up his residence near the mission-house at Matavai. In one or other of the apartments of the brethren he would frequently spend nearly the whole day, amusing himself with writing, in which he had then (1806) made considerable progress. His behaviour was now very kind, and even generous toward the brethren, but hitherto he showed no inclination to embrace Christianity, or even to receive any religious instruction whatsoever: and when the subject was introduced, either in conversation or in writing, he artfully contrived to put it off. In the month of August, 1806, Pomare lost his Queen, Tetua.

In the following year he wrote his first letter to the directors, dated January, 1807, from which it appears that his prejudices against Christianity were in some measure abated; at least, that a degree of conviction was produced on his mind. This letter, which was composed entirely by himself, began thus: "I wish you every blessing, friends, in your country, with success in teaching this bad land, this foolish land, this land which is ignorant of good, this land that knoweth not the true God, this regardless land. Friends, I wish you health and prosperity: may I also live, and may Jehovah save us."

In 1808, Pomare was involved in war with a party of his subjects, who attempted to deprive him of his authority. The struggle was long and obstinate, and its results disastrous. On this occasion, the houses, gardens, &c. of the missionaries were destroyed, and they, as well as Pomare, were compelled to flee from Otaheite to the neighboring islands. In the following year, as there seemed no prospect of the King regaining his authority, all the brethren, except Messrs Hayward and Nott, repaired to New South Wales, whence, however, five of them returned in 1811, at the earnest request of Pomare, whose authority was then re-established. The king now discovered towards the missionaries an increasing partiality, and appeared happy only in their company. In July 1812, he declared them his conviction of the truth of Christianity, and his determination, in future, to worship Jehovah. He also expressed deep repentance on account of his past wickedness, cast away his idols, endeavored to persuade his relations to embrace the Christian religion, and proposed to the missionaries to build, without delay, a place of worship for the true God.

In the year 1814, the number of the natives (including some of the chiefs) who had renounced idolatry, and professedly embraced Christianity, amounted to *five*, and from this time the number rapidly increased, until, in the following year, it amounted to about 500. Some of the idolatrous chiefs of Otaheite, exasperated at the progress of the new religion, formed the horrid design of destroying the Christians, root and branch, but providentially the latter, receiving timely information thereof, took refuge in Eimeo. In this island Pomare then (July 1815) resided, and having at length ascertained that there was no hostility on the part of the chiefs against him, he went over to Otaheite, taking the refugees under his protection. On the 19th November, however, while engaged in public worship, the Christians were furiously assaulted by the idolaters, and an obstinate engagement ensued, in which Pomare obtained a complete victory. The unexampled lenity and clemency with which the king treated the conquered and their families on this occasion, produced the most favourable effect on the minds of the idolaters who, unanimously resolved to embrace Christianity, and trust their gods no longer. The King was now, by universal consent, restored to the government, in which he has not since been in the slightest degree disturbed.

Subsequently to this period, Pomare has shown himself on all occasions, the friend of Christianity and the missionaries, and has joined hand in hand with them in such measures as appeared likely to promote the destruction of idolatry, and the dissemination of the Christian religion among the islanders. He has also taken a great interest in the business of the printing office. On the 16th of June, 1817, he came over to Eimeo, on occasion of the first composing for the press, and, under the direction of the missionaries, he himself composed the alphabet at the beginning of the Taheitean spelling-book, which was the first process of the kind ever performed in his dominions.

In the following month he wrote letters to the Rev. Sam. Marsden, of New South Wales, and some of the brethren who left the islands in 1809, and had settled in the colony. In that to Mr. Marsden he says, "Health and prosperity to you, and also to your family, and the salvation of Jesus Christ, who is the true Saviour by whom we can be saved. The word of God has taken great root here at Taheite, and also verily at Raiatea, and in the other islands; the word of the true God is generally believed; he himself caused his word to take root, and therefore it succeeds in these countries. From ancient times these countries were perpetually enveloped in gross darkness, but at this present time they are illuminated; by Jehovah himself the light was communicated, consequently they are enlightened, and are brought to know and receive the exceilent word;—the Lord himself graciously sent to us his word, therefore it is that we are now instructed. The idols of these countries wholly abolished; they are burned in the fire; also are abolished the various customs connected with them; they are totally cast away by the people; all this has been effected only by the word of God."

On the 6th of December, in the same year (1817) a vessel of about 70 tons burden, which had been built by the missionaries, was launched at Oponohu harbor in Eimeo. On this occasion, Pomare performed the usual ceremonies, and as he passed along pronounced the words "*Iaorana Haweis*," i. e "Prosperity be to the Haweis." It was the particular wish of Pomare that the vessel should be called after the late Dr Haweis, as he had shown himself a distinguished friend to the Otahesteans.

On the 23d Feb. 1818, died Teina, Pomare's infant son. By this bereavement the Queen was greatly distressed, but the King did not appear to be much affected by it.

On the 13th May, 1818, a general meeting of the natives was held in Eimeo, when it was agreed to form a "Taheitean Auxiliary Missionary Society," in aid of the Parent Society in England. On this occasion Pomare delivered a sensible and interesting address, in which it was his object to excite his subjects to the display of greater liberality in the cause of the Gospel than they had ever formerly shown in the favor of idolatry. The King was appointed President of the Society. The first anniversary of this Institution was held in what was called the Royal Mission Chapel, in the district of Pare, Otaheite, in May, 1819, on which occasion Pomare presided, and at least 5000 of the natives were present. The king and some of the pious chiefs, as well as the missionaries, addressed the meeting. Three of the brethren preached at one time to three very large congregations, which were all collected in the Royal Chapel.* On the following Sabbath, the king was baptized in the presence of a numerous assemblage of his subjects. Mr. Bickuell administered the rite, and Mr. Henry addressed the people on the occasion.

Pomare is about six feet in height, and proportionably stout, but stoops, and has rather a heavy appearance. He is about forty-five years of age. There is something morose in the ordinary aspect of his countenance, but this disappears the moment he enters into conversation. His voice is soft and agreeable; his address prepossessing; his manners easy and affable, and his disposition kind, generous, and forgiving. He spends much of his time in making tours through the different parts of his dominions, accompanied by numerous attendants. When in his house, he sits on a mat, which is laid over grass, previously spread on the floor. He writes a great number of letters, keeps a journal, and is compiling a vocabulary of his own language. His posture, when writing, is to lie at full length on the ground. He is very inferior to his father in energy of character, and displays little of his disposition to promote improvement, either in the erection of habitations, or in the cultivation of the ground.

Pomare has living one daughter, Aimata, by his second queen, Tarutaria.—To his present queen, Tane, who is the daughter of Tapa, king of Raiatea, and who is his third wife, he was married in the year 1814.

*The Royal Chapel is 712 feet long, by 54 wide. There are three pulpits, 269 feet apart from each other, 29 doors, and 133 windows.

Be more curious of the expense of your time than of your gold; time being a jewel whose worth is invaluable, whose loss is irreparable.—*Wm. E. of Bedford.*

Redeeming the time because the days are evil.—*Eph.* v. 16.

Irish Schools.

From the London Baptist Magazine.

From an Inspector of the Schools.

SANDHILL, *Aug.* 17, 1821.

Rev. Sir—From the 20th to the 30th ult. I remained in the county of Leitrem, and I hope my labour was not in vain;—the Lord seemed to bless my weak endeavours with success. As long as I remained, not one day elapsed that I did not preach, or expound the scriptures to a large attentive congregation, and to as many individuals as were desirous to hear the word of life. The day I left that place, two young men came with me about three or four miles; the whole way we conversed about the gospel-plan of salvation. One of them is a young counsellor, the other a respectable farmer's son; the former is on the inquiry, and I hope the latter is truly convinced that Jesus Christ is "the way, the truth, and the life."

This month I have been through part of the County of Sligo, inspecting the schools; they are all doing remarkably well, except a few, which are meeting with popish opposition. It is really most delightful to see the school which is taught by M'D——: not for the largeness of their number, nor yet for the neatness of their persons; as I found only about sixty present, and all the clothes they wore were scarcely worth twenty shillings. I may say of them, much like what was said of St. Paul, their bodily appearance was contemptible, but their words were mighty. One of his scholars repeated 55 chapters; another 49; two 25 each; one 24; seven 21 each; and eleven repeated from 1 chapter to 15 each; this school has been established only about fifteen months at most, and I think by the appearance of the children who repeated their tasks, that they have not been more than one-half of their time at school, as their little hard hands, their bare heads and feet bore all the marks of poverty and hard labour; they showed that they were exposed to both the severe cold of winter, and the scorching heat of summer, without any screen from either;—but God be praised, they are learning to travel to that happy clime, "where the sun shall not light upon them, nor any heat," but "where God shall feed them, and lead them unto living fountains of water."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, a Friend of the Society.

GANGHILL, June 27, 1821.

Dear Sir—I am happy, (and I am sure you and your friends will participate with me in it,) to inform you the school is going on as well as its friends could wish. We have now in daily attendance between eighty and ninety children; all of whom that are capable of reading the scriptures do so daily; either myself or one of my family, attended frequently by some respectable person in the neighbourhood, visit the school almost daily, and the progress they are making is truly pleasing.—With the assistance of some friends, we are about to build an addition to our present school for girls, and we hope to be able to procure a proper mistress to teach the girls works of different kinds; and some ladies of the first respectability have promised to visit it frequently when that is done. We have every thing arranged for setting the tradesmen at work, and I hope it will be completed in three weeks or a month.

After an absence of four or five months in town, on my return the beginning of the month, I made arrangements for opening our Sunday School. I feared the influence of the priests would prevent the Roman Catholics from attending; but the first Sunday, which was the 17th of this month, that it was opened, we had fifty children; last Sunday we had 92; and I think it likely they will increase considerably.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
W. O'N.

From a Reader of the Irish Scriptures.

ARDNARCE, June 20, 1821.

Rev. Sir—In the village of R——, near K——, where there is one of our schools, I met Priest D. of that parish, with whom I had a long conversation respecting the proceedings of the Baptist Society. He said he approved of their plan of education, as he well knew the poor of Ireland, were very much benefited by it; therefore that he never would obstruct such a good institution. This encouragement from him will very much contribute to the welfare of the schools in that neighborhood, although the people are not so easily intimidated as they heretofore were, owing to the circulation of the scriptures both in English and Irish, the major part of the people are apparently more inclined to believe the record that God has given of his blessed Son, than the unscriptural statements of interested priests.

The following anecdotes have been related to me by Roman Catholics, who have experienced similar arts themselves. The first is concerning Priest H—, of the parish of K—, in the neighbourhood of K—; whenever he announces a station to hear confessions in a poor man's house, it is customary with him to send any dainties that remain after breakfast or dinner, home to his house, and also to claim all the corn that is reaped on a Sunday and on holy-days to be his own, ordering them to send it to his house; telling them that such things belong to the church. The next is concerning Priest M—, of the parish of R—; he came to a house, calling for ten shillings, (what they call legacy money.) This is what they charge for the ointment; and when a friend of the deceased asked the priest his opinion respecting the soul of the person for whom he wanted the money; the priest told him that he did not care if the wicked one had his soul and body, but he should be paid. Such conduct as this in the priests is giving the people to understand, that these are the people that are making "merchandize of them," and trading in "the souls of men."

Columbian College

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Trustees of this Institution had the satisfaction, a few months since, of announcing the election of the Rev. Dr. Staughton as President, and Messrs. Chase and Woods Professors; and that the College would be opened for the admission of students the second Wednesday in January next. They have recently elected Josiah Meigs, Esq.* Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, James M. Staughton, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Rufus Babcock, A. B. Tutor and Librarian, The Faculty will appoint provisional teachers in the Preparatory School.

On the second Wednesdsy in January, the President, Professors, and Tutor will be inducted into office. The procession will form at the house of Mr. Professor Chase, on College Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move to the College, when the President, connected with the other solemnities of the occasion, will deliver an Address.

From the first of January applicants for admission to the College may present themselves for examination.

The general course of study will be the same as in the most respectable Colleges and Universities in the United States.

The requisites for admission to the Freshman Class will be—an acquaintance with English Grammar, common Arithmetic, some judicious compendium of Geography, and ability to make Latin correctly, and to translate with facility Cæsar's Commentaries, the Works of Virgil, Sallust, the Select Orations of Cicero, the New Testament in Greek, and Græca Minora; and, for an *advanced standing*, the studies of the class up to the time of admittance. No applicant, however, can be admitted without satisfactory credentials of a good moral character; nor from any other College, without a certificate from the Faculty of the same, of having left it without censure.

Studies of the Freshman Class:—English, Latin and Greek languages; Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra; History and Antiquities; and exercises in Reading, Speaking and Composition.

Sophomore Class:—Geography, History and Elements of Chronology; Rhetoric and Logic; Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, and Euclid's Elements.

Junior Class:—Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Fluxions, Natural History, History of Civil Society, Natural Religion, and Revelation.

Senior Class:—Natural and Political Law, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Analogy of Religion to Nature.

Through the whole four years attention will be paid to the Learned Languages, Criticism, Rhetoric and Oratory.

To the Theological Department students who have previously gone through a collegiate course, and those who have not, may be admitted, bearing satisfactory recommendations and credentials.

To the Preparatory School those may be admitted, who may have designed to enter the Freshman Class, but prove to be not sufficiently prepared, and any who declare it to be their intention to enter, when prepared, some other department of the College.

Resident students also, in some particular instances, may be admitted with the special permission of the superintending committee.

The Medical Department is not yet in operation. It is the intention of the Trustees to organize, as soon as circumstances shall render proper, a Law Department.

A thorough useful education is the object of the College. Good accommodations can now be furnished for at least a hundred students. The boarding, it is believed, will not exceed two dollars a week. Other charges for fuel, lamps, washing, &c. will be moderate. Students from the neighborhood will be expected to supply themselves with bedding; those from a distance, if they prefer, will be supplied by the steward at a small charge for the same. Tables and chairs will be provided for each room. Students, in some cases may be allowed to board out of the College, by the special permission of the superintending committee.

The year will be divided into two terms—the first from the second Wednesday in January to the second Wednesday in July. The second from the first Wednesday in September to the third Wednesday in December.

Each student will be required to pay ten dollars on admittance; and for tuition in the Classical Department, or Preparatory School, to be paid at the beginning of each term, thirty dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the second.

Most vigilant attention will be paid to the moral habits, as well as to the health and comfort, and literary progress of the students.

The Trustees cannot be insensible of the high expectations created by the peculiar advantages of a college located at the seat of the national government. The recommendation of an University here by the illustrious Washington and his successors, could not fail to impart great interest to such an institution; and the Trustees have experienced a very particular pleasure in observing the *national feeling* in favor of this object, as discovered in various notices respecting it in the newspapers and other periodical publications in different parts of the U. States.

*Mr. Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosphy in Yale College, New Haven, late President of the College at Athens, Georgia, and now President of the Columbian Institute, Washington, generously proffers to deliver lectures, gratuitously, in the Columbian College. Dr. Sewall will, also, deliver a course of lectures, gratuitously.

Miscellaneous Items.

DUELLING.

Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of hasty disposition, insisted that the other should fight him next morning. The challenge was accepted on condition that they should breakfast together at the house of the person challenged, previous to their going to the field. When the challenger came in the morning, according to appointment, he found every preparation made for breakfast, and his friend with his wife and children ready to receive him: their repast being ended, and the family withdrawn, without the least intimation of their purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend? "No, Sir," said he, "not till we are more on a par: that amiable woman, and those six lovely children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend, under Providence, on my life for subsistence; and, untill you can stake something equal in my estimation, to the welfare of seven persons dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are matched." *We are not indeed!* replied the other giving him his hand. These two persons became firmer friends than ever.

Royal Gratitude and Dignity!—Foreign papers to October 24 confirm the previous accounts of the King of England's restoration to health, after an attack from the gout. Soon after his recovery, a grand boar hunt took place in Hanover during his visit there, at which His Majesty was present. Thirty-five victims fell, without making any resistance!—What a grand spectacle for this great, and wise, and magnificent Monarch!!—And what must have been the state of the heart of this *Head* of the Church of England, under the deliverance which Providence had afforded him?—Must it not have been as far removed from that of holy gratitude, as it was from that of real dignity? If we are bound to respect royalty, the less we know of such littleness and folly in the person of the prince to whom such respect is due, the better.

The Honorable and venerable John Jay is elected President of the American Bible Society, vice Mr. Boudinot, deceased. This Philanthropist and Christian has sustained the offices of President of Congress, under the Confederation, Chief Justice of the United States, Minister to a Foreign Court, and Governor of the State of New York—stations not more dignified and honorable, than that to which he is now elected.

EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.

Joseph Purchase, an Indian, has been committed to jail in Concord, Mass. for the murder of his grandmother, Hannah, an Indian doctress, about 75 years old, and the last of the Natick tribe of Indians.—On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, the murderer had assembled, with several of his companions, at the house of his grandmother, for the purpose of indulging in a *frolick*, which terminated in drunkenness and fighting, and being reproved by the old lady, who, it seems, sustained an unblemished character, the murderer knocked her into the fire, and burnt her to death.

We understand that an Indian, whose name is Daily, has been committed to jail in Providence, charged with the murder of another Indian named Cesar. The alleged offence was perpetrated in Johnston, on Thanksgiving Day, and may be ascribed, like the instance recorded above, to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

From the Christian Herald.

JEWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. to the Rev. Mr. Frey.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 26, 1821.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

An opportunity now offers of renewing that acquaintance by correspondence which I once enjoyed personally. The cause of the Jews, which you have, since your conversion, so zealously espoused, has engaged, at different periods, much of my thoughts, and had I been placed in other circumstances in life, I should have considered it my privilege to have engaged in some active duties here, connected with those plans which are considered necessary preparatory measures to their restoration to the covenant of promise.—My situation is my excuse; but humble as it is, it appears to me the time has arrived, when such an individual *may* aid in drawing the attention of those who have it in their power, to this important subject.

The situation of the sons of Abraham, is in some respects interesting, and indicates results favourable to Christian effort. The following is an extract of a letter from a clergyman, dated Wateree Circuit, S. C. August 8, 1820:—

There are two families of Jews in this Circuit whom I have visited several times. Since I last visited them, two of their daughters have been converted to the christian religion.

The following circumstances are worthy of notice. The mother sent them one day to the spring house for milk; a servant happening to be there at the time, the girls gave her the milk to carry to the house, and then retired to the woods to pray. They were not long at prayer before they began to cry aloud for mercy, so that they were heard at the house.—The mother of the girls and one of the sisters, hearing the noise, came to the place where the children were at prayer. The Lord seemed to touch their hearts also, for they did not oppose them. The father of one of the girls, also hearing the noise, came to the place, and heard the child praying that Christ would have mercy on her and on her unbelieving father. This enraged him; as he could not brook the idea that his child should believe Jesus to be the Christ. He picked up a stick to beat her, but as he approached the child, he became so entangled in a grape vine, that it was some time before he extricated himself. The mother of the girls took them to the house, and locked them up in a room to shelter them from the rage of the father. They were threatened by him, that if they persisted in praying to Christ, he would put them to death. The children replied, "We will pray if you do kill us!" They have since united themselves to the church, and we expect two more to do so the next time of preaching there.

The following encouraging instances have come within my knowledge, and that of my immediate acquaintances:

During my connexion with a Sabbath school in this city, two female children of Jewish parentage, attended it with the approbation of their mother, and with great delight recited lessons from the Old Testament, and heard explanations from their teachers, which directed their attention to the New. Their attendance was continued for a length of time.

On a more recent occasion, three Jewish children have attended two different day schools, in which exercises on religious subjects formed a part of their plan of instruction; and these, though opposed in the first instance by the parents, were permitted to continue to recite exercises on religious subjects through their own solicitation.

At the present time a pious lady of my particular acquaintance has two Jewish children under her care, who are required to recite lessons from the Bible. She tells me that these two children are very attentive when other scholars recite from the New Testament, and particularly so to the explanations given by the teachers.

A more encouraging instance is the hopeful conversion of a Jewish female to the Christian faith. Her attention was first called up by sickness. In her anxiety about her eternal welfare, she made many inquiries of a mulatto woman, who was in communion with a christian church, and through her means others were introduced to her, better able to point out the way of restoration through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. A clergyman who had conversed with her, informed me some time since, that hers was a case of undoubted conversion; that she was much persecuted by her Jewish acquaintances, but that she remained unmoved. Another of the same family is in a tender state of mind.

Now, Rev. Sir, is there not reason to rejoice, that there is one instance of special mercy manifested towards the children of Abraham; and should you not consider this alone, as a loud call, to endeavour to adopt some measures which shall tend to remove the veil from their darkened understandings? If I express any ardour on this subject, it is because I feel a desire that you should direct some share of your labour in behalf of your kinsmen, according to the flesh, in this place.—There are many Jews here, how many I have not the means of ascertaining. To you it seems to belong to form plans for meliorating their condition; and if I can be instrumental in aiding you, surely I shall not withhold my humble services.

Any papers of information on this subject will be thankfully received, and such parts selected as will be most likely to excite an interest in favour of the cause of the Jew.

MEMORIAL

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA TO CONGRESS

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The petition of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, on behalf of those for whom they are in the office of preparing the means of instruction, as well as of others seeking it elsewhere,

Respectfully represents:

That the Commonwealth of Virginia has thought proper lately to establish an University, for instruction generally in all the useful branches of science, of which your petitioners are appointed Rector and Visitors, and, as such, are charged with attention to the interests of those who shall be committed to their care:

That they observe, by the tariff of duties imposed by the law of Congress, on importations into the United States, an article peculiarly inauspicious to the objects of their own, and of all other literary institutions throughout the United States:

That, on an early period, of the present government, when our country was burthened with a heavy debt, contracted in the war of independence, and its sources for revenue were united and uncertain, the National Legislature thought it as yet inexpedient to indulge in scruples as to the subjects of taxation; and, among others, imposed a duty on books imported from abroad, which has been continued, and now is, of fifteen per cent. on their prime cost, raised by ordinary custom-house charges to eighteen per cent. and by the importer's profits to perhaps twenty-five per cent. and more:

That, after many years experience, it is certainly found that the reprinting of books in the United States is confined chiefly to those of our native language, and of popular characters, and the cheap editions of a few of the classics for the use of schools; while the valuable editions of the classical authors, even learned works in the English language, and books in all foreign living languages, (vehicles of the important discoveries and improvements in science and the arts, which are daily advancing the interests and happiness of other nations) are unprinted here, and unobtainable from abroad but under the burthen of a heavy duty:

That, of many important books, in different branches of science, it is believed that there is not a single copy in the United States; of others but a few, and these too distant and difficult of access for students and writers generally:

That the difficulty resulting from this mode of procuring books of the first order in the sciences, and in foreign languages, ancient and modern, is an unfair impediment to the American student, who, for want of these aids, already possessed or easily procurable in all countries except our own, enters on his course with very unequal means, with wants unknown to his foreign competitors, and often with that imperfect result which subjects us to reproaches, not useful by minds alive to the honor and mortified sensibilities of their country:

That, to obstruct the acquisition of books from abroad, as an encouragement of the progress of literature at home, is burying the fountain to increase the flow of its waters:

That books, and especially those of the rare and valuable character, thus burthened, are not articles of consumption, but of permanent preservation and value, lasting often as many centuries as the houses we live in, of which examples are to be found in every library of note:

That books, therefore, are capital, often the only capital of professional men on their outset in life, and of students destined for professions, as most of our scholars are, and rarely able too, for the most part, to meet the expences of tuition, and less so to pay an extra tax on the books necessary for their instruction: that they are consequently less instructed than they would be, and that our citizens at large do not derive from their employment all the benefit which higher qualifications would procure them:

That this is the only form of capital on which a tax of from 15 to 25 per cent. is first levied on the gross, and the proprietor subject to all taxes in detail as those holding capitals in other forms, on which no such extra tax has been previously levied:

That it is true that no duty is required on books imported for seminaries of learning: but these, locked up in libraries, can be of no avail to the practical man, when he wishes a remittance to them for the use of life:

That more than 30 years' experience of the resources of our country prove them equal to all its debts and wants, and permit its legislature now to favor such objects as the public interests recommended to favor:

That the value of science to a republican people, the security it gives to liberty, by enlightening the minds of its citizens, the protection it affords against foreign power, the virtues it inculcates, the just emulation of the distinction it confers on nations foremost in it—in short, its identification with power, morals, order, and happiness (which merits to it premiums of encouragement rather than repressive taxes) are topics which your petitioners do not permit themselves to urge on the wisdom of Congress, before whose minds these considerations are always present, and bearing with their just weight.

And they conclude therefore with praying that Congress will be pleased to bestow on this important subject the attention it merits, and give the proper relief to the candidates of science among ourselves devoting themselves to the laudable object of qualifying themselves to become the instructors and benefactors of their fellow citizens.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Rector of the University of Virginia.

Nov. 30, 1821.

Norfolk, Dec. 14.

Casualty.—The steam schooner Fidelity, Capt Leech, from New-York bound to St. Augustine, Mobile and Pensacola, put into this port on Tuesday night last in distress, from an accident to one of her boilers on Monday morning, by which one of her firemen was unfortunately killed. The passengers, 15 in number, received not the smallest injury, nor any inconvenience from this disaster, except detention.

Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 5.—John Gillis an was executed, pursuant to sentence, at the Bowling Green, on Friday last.—Four thousand persons, it has been estimated, witnessed the mortal scene. William Reid, who was to have suffered at the same time, received a respite to Friday next.

Passed through Dunbarton a few days ago, a drove containing 3400 sheep and 105 cattle, the property of Mr. John Langdon of Godstown. This flock, if not quite so numerous as the flock of Job, perhaps, may be fully equal, considering that Job (probably) reared his flocks for the mighty city of *Jobylon*, and this was only for the lesser city of *Boston*.

Con. Far.

THE WATCHMAN.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1821.

BOSTON SOCIETY

For the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor.

The fifth Report of this Society is just published; and it is gratifying to remark, from the facts therein stated, that this valuable institution has been the instrument of much good, and is proceeding in its operations with increasing interest. The objects embraced in the circle of its benevolent exertions are—the religious and literary instruction of Youth in *Sabbath Schools*, of which there are eight, and in which it is supposed not less than four thousand children have at times received instruction, since 1817—the *Seamen's Meeting on Central Wharf*, which has been opened once every Lord's-day through the year—the *Marine Hospital at Charlestown*, where divine service has been held occasionally—the *Meeting at West Boston*, where a brick building has been erected for public worship, 60 feet long, and 30 wide—and the *Prison or County Jail*, which, at the recommendation of this Society, has been visited, and employment given to the female prisoners. A few extracts from the Report follow, which evidence a degree of effort, the product of Christian love, highly creditable to this Society.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The school in North Bennet street is conducted by a Superintendent, Dea. John C. Proctor, and fourteen Teachers. The average attendance of scholars here is 93; and during the last three quarters they have committed to memory and recited 43617 verses of scripture, 9225 verses of hymns, and 3176 answers of catechisms. The superintendent observes: "Many of the parents appear to feel much interested in the prosperity of the school, and use very laudable exertions to enable their children to be punctual in their attendance. Several of the children have made good improvement; and on the whole we are encouraged to hope that our labors will not be in vain. Three of the Teachers have made a public profession of religion during the past year."

The Hawkins street school is conducted by a superintendent, Mr. Ezra Haskell, and 15 Teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 116. Verses of scripture committed, 61202; of hymns, 3001. Answers of catechism 1469. It is remarked by the superintendent, that the good effects of the quarterly meetings of the parents, and the examination of the scholars by the committee in their presence, together with the distribution of books, as rewards of merit, become more and more apparent at each successive examination. These quarterly examinations have materially aided the teachers in arousing the attention of their scholars; and should they be continued with their usual interest and attention, cannot fail of being followed by the most auspicious results."

"The School in School street is superintended by Mr. John Gulliver, assisted by 25 Teachers. Average of attendance of scholars, 136. Verses of Scripture committed, 8331; verses of hymns, 1575; answers of catechism, 2423. The Superintendent observes: 'The number of our scholars has been gradually increasing through the whole of the last year. In the first quarter, the number was 150; in the second, 174; in the third 215; in the last 224, which is the present number. The great increase in the third quarter is to be attributed to the spirited exertions of the Teachers, made in consequence of a solemn engagement entered into at a general meeting, viz. *that each teacher would visit at least two families a week.*

"We have one male, and 16 female Teachers. Eighteen of our number are professors of religion; one was received to the church on the 23d. of Sept. inst. and it is expected another will be in the course of a few weeks. In addition to the Teachers, two gentlemen have been engaged every Sabbath in looking up absentees, or collecting new scholars.

'The Boys' School in Mason street is superintended by Mr. Aaron Cleveland, with the assistance of 8 Teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 70. Verses of Scripture committed to memory and recited, 23252; verses of hymns, 1193; and 83 answers of catechism. The Superintendent remarks: "The conduct of the scholars has in general been good; and I would humbly trust, that the labour bestowed upon them has not been altogether in vain."

'The Girls' School in Mason street is conducted by a superintendent, Mr. James Clap, an Assistant and 12 female teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 93. Committed, 41265 verses of Scripture, 5745 of hymns, and 7764 answers of catechism. It is remarked by the Superintendent: "The improvement of several of the children is very visible, and the minds of some appear solemnly impressed.

The Fort Hill school is conducted by Mr. David Hale, jun. as superintendent, with 15 teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 78. Committed 38396 verses of scripture, 3513 of hymns, and 1488 answers of catechism. The superintendent says: 'This school was in its highest state of prosperity early in the last spring, when the number of teachers usually present was from 10 to 12, and the number of scholars upwards of 120."

The Essex street school is conducted by a superintendent, Mr. Thomas Vose, and 12 teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 55. Verses of scripture committed, 38570; verses of hymns, 4515; answers of catechism 1251. The superintendent states: "The number of scholars belonging to the school, I judge to be about one hundred and ten. The average number of teachers present is about twelve."

The African school in Belknap street is conducted by Dr Oliver S. Taylor, as superintendent, with 8 teachers. Average attendance of scholars, 95: verses of scripture repeated, 17130; of hymns, 1036; answers of catechism, 2736. Dr. Taylor remarks, that "Many of the scholars do not attend divine worship on the the Sabbath. The teachers have used considerable exertion to remedy this evil, but with very small success. We have persuaded a few to attend at the Mission House, but a considerable portion roam the streets on the Sabbath, after leaving the school."

"The demoralizing effects of holidays, military reviews, public spectacles, &c. is truly deplorable. As soon as these commence, a very perceptible delinquency is visible in our Sabbath schools, both in regard to the numbers who attend, and their deportment while under the care of their instructors. Though this must have been noticed by every observing man, I wish to take this opportunity to bear my feeble testimony to the almost inconceivable magnitude of the evil which is produced in this town on all these public occasions. Indeed, I do not think it possible that a very elevated love of moral feeling can ever be found among the humbler classes of a population, who esteem amusement so very highly;—in short, who consider it as so very essential a part of their employment, nay,—as almost the grand business of life."

SEAMENS' MEETING.

This Meeting maintains its hold in the estimation and affections of the valuable class of men, whom it was designed to benefit. Without a single omission, it has been opened every Lord's day once thro' the year. The numbers who attend have not greatly varied; yet if at all, perhaps in favour of some months of the present year, when the shipping in the harbour has been more than ordinary.

No variation has been made in either the time or method of dispensing religious instruction; but early in April several female friends to the spiritual interests of seamen, procured a large and handsome white flag, inscribed with the words "Seamens' Meeting," and sent it to your Secretary, accompanied with five hundred copies of hymns for the occasion of its erection, and a letter, from which the following are extracts:

Reverend Sir; will you have the goodness to present to the seamen assembling for religious worship at the place assigned for that purpose on Central Wharf, the Flag and Hymns which accompany this line.

The Flag is designed to be raised on Lords' days as a signal for meeting. It is hoped it will be viewed by them as a token of *peace on earth and good will to* Sailors.—'It is also hoped they will derive much instruction and pleasure from the perusal and singing of the hymns selected.

'May your faithful labours among them, sir, be crowned with a divine blessing; and they and you, as instruments in the hands of God, have a large share in the great work of converting the world.'

To the honour of the Proprietors of the wharf let it be recorded, that they have allowed a permanent flag-staff to be erected on their building over the place of meeting, where this signal is displayed weekly. The same benevolent females who presented it have ornamented the desk or pulpit of the meeting with a convenient cushion.

There is one method of benefiting seamen, which has been often and happily employed in the harbors of London, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia, but never attempted here—that of holding meetings on board the ships themselves. This has been done, on giving notice through the day by a flag at the mast-head, inscribed with the word 'Bethel' House of God—and at night by lanterns. The erection of the 'Bethel Flag' has been hailed by many a seamen as the harbinger of good news—*glad tidings* to neglected mariners—and many a deck has been crowded with attentive hearers. We have now the pleasure of announcing that such a flag has been kindly and generously sent to this port for a similar use. The gift was accompanied by letters to the Rev. Mr. Wisner of the Old South, under date of July, 7th.

The Flag was presented in the name of the "New York Bethel Union," and its Directors will rejoice in the establishment of a similar institution in Boston.

The season is now so far advanced, that it has been thought inexpedient to make use of this interesting signal before the Spring.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

In the Marine Hospital at Charlestown, through the unwearied exertions of Rev. Mr. *Bingham*, a number of books was procured from various sources, by charitable donations principally, and a small library formed, which, with the cordial acquiescence and permission of the Collector of the District, Hon. H A S. Dearborn Esq. was placed at the Hospital, under the care of the Keeper of that Institution.* In the course of the year, Divine service has been occasionally held here, especially during the Andover vacations, when our Society has been favoured with the evangelical labours of some of the Students of the Theological Seminary.

The library now consists of 122 volumes.

A gentleman who preached at the Hospital in October, observed in a letter to the Secretary, as follows:—I have for three Sabbaths past held a meeting in the Marine Hospital in Charlestown. All who were able have been disposed to attend and to listen with solemnity to the Word of God. What will be the result is known only to Him, who turns the hearts of men at his pleasure. It is painful to reflect, that a very large proportion of the unfortunate tenants devote most of their time on week days to playing cards and to other similar amusements. They know little of the nature of true religion, and are inclined to excuse themselves from the practice of it, by the nature of their employment. The annual number of deaths in the Hospital is about this. Three have died within two weeks past. One of these I did not see; but I could not learn that he had a single thought of eternity. From another I obtained some evidence that his heart was prepared for heaven. With the other I conversed repeatedly. He was very ignorant, but manifested, especially the last time I saw him, a deep solicitude for his salvation.

These unhappy men have no Clergyman:—no, not even a private Christian to watch their dying pillow, and instruct, console and pray for them. Their departing souls seem as little thought of as a leaf which falls in the midst of the forest. That the four or five hundred who are annually received there, of whom so great a proportion die *immediately*, have no regular instruction, is a thought which must rend the heart of every philanthropist. When will it be, that men will cease to disregard their own, and others' immortal welfare?

I cannot close this communication, without expressing the high sense I have of Capt. Bailey's talents and efforts for preserving order and neatness in the hospital, and for promoting the comfort and health of the infirm. His attention to the distribution of tracts, and his promptness in seconding every effort to communicate religious instruction, deserve a grateful remembrance.

MEETING AT WEST-BOSTON.

A substantial brick building, 60 feet long and 30 wide, has been erected, of one story, its roof arched and slated, and forming a very commodious hall for public worship. On the fifth of July last, the pulpit and benches previously used in the hall of the market-house having been removed to the new building, it was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. It has since been known and used by the name of the Mission-house—has been frequented in great measure by the same assembly which worshipped at the market-place—and assumes more and more the appearance of a christian church.

According to previous notice, the Sacrament of the Supper was October 14, for the first time administered, a decent portion of furniture for the Table had been presented, and after a full assembly had engaged in Divine Worship, between thirty and forty communicants solemnly complied with their dying Master's command, and *in remembrance of Him*, partook at His board. It is intended thus to prepare the way for the embodying, in due time, of a regular Church of Christ—and it is believed with the good wishes and prayers of very many friends of Zion.

On the week days, the house is at present occupied by a new branch of the Primary School establishment, at the cost of the town. The meetings on the sabbath are in the afternoon and evening, as during the last year—and an application has of late been made to open it on the morning also.

It is worth some satisfaction and much gratitude we ought to notice that an institution, termed the 'Penitent Female's Refuge,' has received into its peaceful bosom several who fled from the haunts of vice. Through the instrumentality of its friends, within the course of the last four years more than a hundred females have been withdrawn—and though it may be their places have been almost if not fully supplied—yet an impression is made—and it cannot but be salutary. The efforts there are not lost on the whole, even if in a measure they seem to be abortive.

As regards the numerous *African population*, an excitement has been prevalent among several benevolent ladies of Boston on their behalf—and in view of the happy effects of the exertions of a Society in Salem. That Society, bearing the respected name of *Clarkson*, has produced by the Divine blessing a moral renovation, as it would seem, in the coloured community. It would be happy could similar effects be witnessed here. Yet there is a large number of regular members of Churches, and well organized families to be found among them. In the Methodist connexion, especially, the communicants are many; and it may be confidently hoped, that the influence of the serious and well disposed will aid the wishes of this Society in any plan that may be adopted for meliorating the state of their brethren. As yet, however, nothing definite has been done to any great extent, with such an object in view. There is a considerable number who regularly attend Divine service at the Mission-house, and your agent there is often called to their families when in affliction by sickness or death.

**The respected Physician of this establishment was kind enough to furnish the following general statement about two years since: 'There have been in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Charlestown from Oct. 1, 1809 to Oct. 1, 1819, being ten years, 4155 patients, among whom have been 207 deaths. The expenses of the institution are stated at the amount of $60,005 00.'*

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The female apartments of this Prison have been visited by several ladies—articles of needle-work have been furnished

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'Permit me,' continues the respected
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'The sum received from individuals for
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This Report is signed by the Secretary of the
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Amount expended in the past year $3,15
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'Permit me,' continues the respected Reporter, in her letter to the Secretary, to state how much has been done. 80 pieces of employment have been given in, and 68 received, leaving in their hands 12 pieces. The work they have done is 97 prs. hose, and 24 prs. socks, with 17 garments. The number of females generally has been between 30 and 40.

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The number of persons confined in Boston Jail during the past year has generally exceeded one hundred, though it has from time to time considerably varied. The greater part have been imprisoned for criminal causes. Two or three females find constant employment with their needle, and probably earn a comfortable support. All the rest, both males and females, are entirely destitute of employment. Nearly all of them are able to read, the exceptions may be one in 6 or 8.

'One great source of corruption,' Mr. Haskell remarks, 'and a great hindrance in the way of reformation, is the promiscuous blending together in the same apartment, persons of different ages, feelings, and shades of character. But the accommodations in the old Jail will not admit of the classification of the prisoners, however desirable, so well as the new Jail, which will contain many more apartments. If, in addition to the advantages of classifications, a *Chapel could be furnished*, in which all the prisoners could be present at least once every sabbath, important benefits might fairly be expected. And every other attempt to meliorate their circumstances, and improve their morals would be far more likely to succeed. May *the Lord* be pleased to hear *the groaning of the prisoners*, in this respect, and incline our civil officers to provide facilities for the relief of their spiritual necessities.'

This Report is signed by the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. William Jenks, who is also the officiating Minister at the Seamen's Meeting in Central Wharf, and at the Society's Meeting House at West-Boston.

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[illegible] interesting portion of every Christian's duty to notice most religiously the providence of God towards nations as well as towards individuals. The process of his dealings with nations, as such, may be extended in its operation to ages, before their punishments in the present world are completed. Thus it has been in ages that are past in relation to the Jews; and thus it is now with that afflicted yet unbelieving people. The imprecation of their ancestors, when they crucified the Lord of glory, was, "His blood be on us and our children!" And on their faithless children, scattered amongst the nations, has the curse been secured; yet hath the Lord not made a full end of them. They continue a standing miracle of the truth of ancient prophecy,—of the long-suffering of God,—and of the divinity and glory of Jesus as the true Messiah. But in commencing this paragraph, we had more particularly in view the nation of Spain. A short time since, when a revolution was partially effected in this dark place of the earth, overspread with Romish superstition and bigotry, the friends of civil liberty greatly exulted in the happy prospects of that people; but it will be recollected by our attentive readers, that when we recognized in the new constitution of Spain this stipulation, "that the only tolerated religion should be that of the Roman Catholic Church," we expressed the opinion that our hopes of their speedily understanding even civil liberty could have no foundation, whilst they were thus blind to the religious immunities of man. Late events in Spain have shown, that it is in a [illegible] state of dissention. "Bands of robbers infest different parts of the country:—assassinations are frequent; the government is weak, and in the people there is an increasing want of subordination." The fact is, there is not sufficient light and prudent intelligence in the mass of the nation to receive and improve the blessings of liberty; and there never can be, till religious rights are more clearly understood and more certainly defined. This must be the work of time, and the effect of a state of suffering: for men are slow to "learn to be wise from others' harms." Experience is the only thorough teacher.

How, indeed, is it to be expected, that in a country where the cruel Inquisition has banished free discussion and religious information; where the superstitions and cruelties of the Romish church have brandished the fearful rod of oppression; where ignorance pervades the great body of the nation, and wisdom and prudence are hidden from the leaders of revolution,—how is it, we ask, to be expected, that such a people can understand or rightly estimate the blessings of rational liberty?

Spain has been a persecuting and ungodly nation; "they have shed the blood of saints and martyrs;" and there is reason to fear, that before enlightened freedom can be enjoyed by its population, "blood will be given them to drink;" or, in other words, that "the measure which they have meted to others will be measured to them again," unless they speedily repent. Their hands also are defiled with the nefarious traffick of the slave trade; and the blood of injured Africa is crying for vengeance to be executed against its unfeeling and barbarous oppressors.

There is yet another reason of fear respecting the welfare of Spain. The partial degree of light which has spread and is increasing amongst the people, will discover the impositions and daring wickedness which have been perpetrated under the mask of a false religion. And as men, in a change of their opinions, are prone to vibrate to unreasonable extremes, multitudes of those who have been thus deceived, will, in casting off the superstitions of the Romish church, deny the reality of all religion, and become open and avowed infidels. This was the course of things in France; and in all ages, like causes will produce like effects. The reign of terror, which was the consequence of this infidelity, is a beacon to warn all other nations of the fearful doom of those who have no fear of God before their eyes. Let our prayers ascend to the throne of heavenly grace, that this infidelity and this doom may be averted from our own country, and that all idolatrous and ungodly nations may be speedily reformed, by the happy prevalence and cordial reception amongst them of the principles of the gospel of Christ.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

[Extracted from the 5th Report of the Boston Society for the Moral Instruction of the Poor.]

Wherever Religion has spread her banners and enrolled her armies, order, discipline and efficiency have characterised her followers. We need not go to other countries for proof. Our own exhibits it. Let a single instance suffice. A man had been a notorious sabbath breaker. He was often met on that day, ragged and barefoot, accompanied with one or two of his children in a similar condition, strolling with a gun or fishing pole to his accustomed employment of the day. His house was the picture of wretchedness.—After the lapse of a few years, a gentleman, then in the town where he lived, noticed on the sabbath morning a decent wagon proceeding to church with a well dressed family. He thought he knew the driver, who appeared to be the head of the family, and accosted him. He had not mistaken. It was the identical sabbath breaker and idler. He had become a religious man, and his appearance evinced, while his tongue confessed it. His house was found to exhibit economy and industry. Its windows, which were once stuffed with rags, were now glazed. His children attended the sabbath school. He was himself respectful, clean and thriving—at peace in his own mind, and living peaceably with his neighbors. Such are some of the trophies of Religion—shewing herself, as indeed she is, *profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS.

The several subjects referred to in the President's Message have been apportioned to different committees, and until these committees report, no business of great interest will probably be transacted. On Wednesday, Dec. 12, a bill was reported by Mr. Lathrop, for extending the time for the redemption of land sold for the direct tax. It was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Rhea from the committee of Pensions, reported a bill to revive and continue in force the act to provide for persons who were disabled by wounds received in the revolutionary war. This was also read twice. The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and on motion of Mr. Taylor, referred to the Committee of ways and means. On Thursday, Dec. 13, the death of Col. William A. Trimble, Senator from Ohio, was announced in the Senate and House of Representatives, whereupon it was resolved to attend the funeral, and to wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days. The following remarks on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are from the New York Spectator.

Treasury.—The Annual Report of the Treasury is not a very flattering document, although according to the estimates the government will be able to "just rub along," as the saying is, without a present resort to loans, or direct taxation. And with rigid economy, it is supposed that the revenue will be adequate to the *ordinary* demands upon the treasury, up to the year 1825—without having at that period or at any time antecedently, a dollar that can be spared for any other purpose. It is calculated that on the first of January, ensuing, there will remain in the treasury, unexpended, $1,777,618, subject however, to outstanding claims or appropriation already existing. But the satisfaction derived from this fact, is done away by the editors of the Intelligencer, who give us to understand that it is altogether *unavailable*, consisting, as it does of *special deposites*, and *uncurrent*, and *depreciated* paper. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it seems, is *unavailable*, in consequence of the failure of the Bank of Missouri. The public debt still hangs upon the nation like a millstone, and has been considerably increased during the year. On the 30th of Sept. 1820, it amounted to $91,225,560,77. On the 1st of January, it will be 93,423,605,73. When this debt will be paid will be left to the next generation to determine, for the Secretary talks of a reduction of the sinking fund, and also of creating new loans to pay those contracted in 1812, 13, 14 and 15, and which will become due in 1825, 26, 27 and 28. It will be seen also, that in the estimates for the years 1822, 23, and 24, the Sinking Fund of 10,000 000 is not comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the *interest* of the public debt, and the reimbursement of the six per cent deferred stock.—The Secretary, it will be seen, recommends a revision of the tariff, and an increase of duties on certain articles.

EXECUTION.

Michael Martin was executed Thursday, pursuant to his sentence, at Lechmere Point, in the county of Middlesex. The spot chosen was near the marsh, in a south-westerly direction from the Court-house, towards Cambridgeport, being nearly surrounded by land a little more elevated than that on which the gallows stood. At a few minutes before 12, the prisoner, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McQuade, of the Catholic Church, conducted by the Sheriff and Deputies, arrived at the spot. The prisoner mounted the steps leading to the scaffold with much firmness, and after having his arms loosened surveyed the surrounding multitude with apparent unconcern. The Sheriff having requested silence, then read the warrant for the execution, after which the prisoner with the Rev. gentleman knelt on the steps of the scaffold, and the latter read portions of the Catholic service, concluding with a prayer in which the prisoner seemed to join. At about 10 minutes past 12, he ascended the platform, accompanied by the Sheriff, his deputies, and the jailor, when the fatal cord was placed about his neck, and the cap drawn over his head; during the performance of which the prisoner appeared much agitated. The jailor having made some other necessary arrangements, being the last to leave him, commended him to the Almighty, at the same time giving a parting shake of the hand. The prisoner was then left alone, and the sheriff took his station by the cord which supported the drop. In a few seconds the prisoner said in an audible voice, "when shall I drop the handkerchief?" to which the sheriff replied, "when you please." The prisoner then raising his hands over his breast two or three times with much emotion, as if in prayer, dropped the handkerchief, and was launched into eternity, about two minutes from the time he entered on the platform, at about a quarter past twelve. He did not struggle much, and appeared to die without great suffering.

The concourse of people was large, and the greatest decorum prevailed.

Much credit is due to Sheriff Austin for the prudence and coolness he displayed during the ceremony, the whole of which was conducted in a manner which met with general approbation. We have heard but one sentiment expressed in relation to the justice of the sentence. So aggravated was the guilt of the offender, and so abandoned was his character, that we understand no application was made to the executive, by any one, for his pardon.

[*Daily Advertiser.*

The Pensacola Floridian, gives a singular case of intended dishonesty, which the editor says the law makes piracy. The schr. Lucretia, capt. Miller of St. Mary's was chartered by the late Governor Coppinger, of St. Augustine, to carry about 45 tons shot, some gun carriages and 4 Spanish soldiers from that port to the port of Havana, and for which service he was to receive four hundred dollars, sailed from St. Augustine, the 6th of Oct. Soon after leaving port, say two or three days, the captain became anxious to know the price of shot and other articles in Pensacola; and on being informed of the prices given, with the consent of all the crew but one, he altered his course for Pensacola, with the intention of selling vessel and cargo. When off the Balize, a gale drove him to sea; where he was on and off, for 50 days, most of the time on short allowance. Finally the passengers were put on board of a boat, and picked up by a pilot boat from Pensacola. Three or four hours afterwards, the pilot boat discovered a sail, and soon after standing for her, to put a pilot on board, she had the dismasted schr. Lucretia in tow, standing for Mobile bar. Capt. Miller is understood to be in confinement at Mobile.

Power of Lightning.

Demerara, Oct. 24.

An instance of the extraordinary violence with which lightning acts, on the sudden explosion of electrical clouds, occurred in these seas, not many days ago on board the brig *Susan, Capt. Thompson, [belonging to St. Andrews, N. B.]* which arrived here on Friday last. On the 16th inst. about twelve o'clock, all hands being on the fore topsail yard, the dangerous fluid struck the vessel with terrific force, coming down by the wedges of the fore mast, which it carried away in a moment, eight feet above the deck, along with every soul aloft, and shattered the main top mast and jib boom into splinters. It also burst the ship on the starboard bow, and two planks from the deck. One of the crew was in a manner annihilated by the thunderbolt—no marks remained of him but spots of blood on the sails and rigging. Another whom the lightning struck, was so severely wounded on the head, and so much scorched, that he remains unfit for duty. The rest of the men were more or less hurt by the fall, when the masts and rigging went down. The crew reached the vessel, and, with the usual intrepidity of British seamen, immediately set about cutting and clearing the wreck, although the most of them must have been violently stunned from being dashed over board. After considerable labour they succeeded in erecting a jury mast—and were enabled to proceed hither. Many of our readers must have been astonished at the powers of electricity, when only collected and employed by human art; but how much more awful is it when directed and exercised in the course of nature.

On Friday and Saturday last, the Supreme Judicial Court at Salem, were engaged through the day in the trial of the action of Cross vs. Emerton. This action was for the breach of a promise of marriage, the only action of the kind which has been tried in this county, we believe, for about thirty years, and almost equally novel in the State. The plaintiff was a mantua-maker, the defendant a mariner, and clerk of a ship. They had been engaged to each other from the year 1811, when they were about nineteen years of age, until April last, when the defendant sent the plaintiff a letter of dismission. The plaintiff and defendant both sustained an irreproachable character. The Jury, after being out three hours, returned into Court with a verdict for the Plaintiff, and One Thousand Dollars damages, This cause was managed in a manner highly creditable to the talents and learning of our county. The opening, by the Plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Eames, was very ingenious and impressive: the defence by Messrs. Pickering and Nichols was managed with uncommon ability. To the close of the cause, by Mr. Saltonstall, we are unable to do justice: it was a resistless appeal to the heart and understanding, that would have done honor to Curran, Phillips, Dexter or Webster.

[*Essex Register.*

The Citizens of New-Haven, Conn. at a legal town meeting, last week, unanimously passed a vote requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a general Bankrupt Law.

A meting of the Merchants and Citizens of Wiscasset was held on the 9th inst. in favour of a Bankrupt Law—they appointed a Committee to draft memorials to Congress, and to correspond with Committees of other meetings.

The Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore have unanimously resolved to petition Congress for the enactment of a general Bankrupt Law.

☞ We learn that there will be religious worship on Thursday and Lord's day evenings at Mr. Gragg's Academy, in Sister street.

ORDINATIONS.

The Rev. Samuel Brimblecom, of Lynn, was ordained in Sharon, Tuesday; And the Rev. Joseph Felt, of Salem, was ordained in the same town on Wednesday.

MARRIED,

In this town, Henry W. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, to Miss Elizabeth M. Otis, daughter of the late Samuel A. Otis, Esq. of Newburyport.

Mr. Daniel Sharon to Miss Mary Ann Millet.

In South Hadley, Mr. Wm. A Miller, to Miss Nancy Barr, daughter of Mr. Benj. B.

In Newburyport, Capt. David Hale, of Rindge, N. H. to Miss Ann Plumer, of Newbury.

In Newbury, Mr. Jacob Holden, jun. to Miss Hannah I. Thurlo.

DIED,

In this town, the 5th inst. Mrs. Delia Torrey, wife of Mr. D. T. aged 23.

On Sunday, James, son of Mr. James Holbrook, aged 2 years.

Margaret, daughter of Mr. Austin Finley, aged 5 year 9 mo.

On Friday morning, Mr. Samuel Blake, 86.

On Monday, Edward Whiteman, aged 6 mo.

In Watertown, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Bellows, innkeeper, aged 34.—Mrs. Sarah Robinson, wife of Mr. Daniel C. R. aged 56.

In Dorchester, Charles Glover, aged 19, son of Mr. Alexander G.

In Milton, on Thursday last, Mrs. Ruth Vose, wife of Col. Elijah Vose, aged 70.

In Chelsea on Monday, Mr. James Low, 75.

In Medford, on Sunday evening, Dea. Samuel Kidder, aged 75.

In Quincy, on Monday last, Col. James Thayer, aged 43.

In Hingham, on Saturday last, suddenly, Mr. Jonathan Lincoln, aged 71.

At Taunton, Lord's day evening, Mrs. Sarah Pico, aged 72. A Lady of exemplary piety.

In Salem, Mr. Jacob Pearson, aged 67.

In Newburyport, Capt. John Friend, aged 68.

In Westboro, Miss Susan Bingham Tyler, second daughter of the late Dea. John E. Tyler, of this town, aged 15.

In Wendell, very suddenly, Mrs. Mary Green, consort of the Hon. Joshua G. aged 54.

In Ipsom, N. H. Hon. John M'Clary, aged 87, son of Gen. Michael M'C. His decease was caused by the falling of the frame of a shed which he was raising.

In Concord, N. H. Mr. Henry Marlin, 30.

In Baltimore, Gen. Richard K. Heath, the hero of North Point. As soon as his death was known all the shipping in Baltimore displayed their colours at half mast.

In Washington, the Hon. William A. Trimble, a Senator of the U. S. from Ohio, aged 35, years. He was born in Ohio, and bred to the law, but in 1812, he joined the Ohio volunteers, was elected a major, and was one of the army which surrendered at Detroit, in that year. When exchanged he received a major's commission in the U. S. army. In the sortie from Fort Erie, he was wounded, the effects of which have brought him to the grave. He was elected a Senator of Ohio in 1813.

In Georgetown, Col. Dis. Maj. H. H. Chapman, a soldier of the army of the revolution.

In Harrison Co. Virg. the venerable Major Wm. Haymond.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 16th, Mr. Jacob Gourgas, formerly of this town aged 53.

In Abbeville, S. C. on the 4th Nov. Mr. Samuel C. Nichols, of Cohasset, aged 28.

In New Orleans, Mr. John Lynch, jr. of this town, aged 28 years.

At St. Thomas, on the 30th Oct. last, Mr. Charles Littlewood Harrison, aged 19, first officer of the brig Charles, and youngest son of the late Mr. James H. merchant of this town.

At sea, Capt. Juazaniah T. Clark, commander of brig Sally and Esther, aged 39—he was killed by the trysail boom, 3 days out.

Lost overboard, 14th inst. off Montauk, from on board sch. George, Mr. Jona. Cole, of Orleans, the mate.

NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

No. 26—which completes the 13th volume of this valuable work—to be finished in 18 vols. at $4 per No.—is this day received by

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-Square.

This number contains additional matter by American Editors, particularly under the heads Mississippi, Mobile, Mohawk, Monongahela, Morris (Robert,) &c. It also embraces Mnemonics, (referred to by Mr. Manners in his lectures in this town last Spring,) Moral Philosophy, Mineralogy, Mineral Waters, Missions, &c.

☞ This work, ably conducted by D. Brewster, L. L. D. assisted by many gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in science and literature, being improved by additional matter furnished by American Editors, has become in some degree an American work, well calculated to perpetuate and disseminate sound instruction among our fellow countrymen—the best support of our republican institutions.

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☞ It must be gratifying to the friends of this excellent Hymn Book, that it meets with such patronage as to warrant the publishers to incur the heavy expense of these extra editions; and it is hoped they will still continue their influence to introduce it into new societies.

N. B.—The Publishers have been gratified in noticing, that the Warren, Boston, Cayuga, Chemung, New London, Hartford and Cumberland Associations have recommended in their Minutes this improved Hymn Book for public worship; and respectfully solicit other Associations to examine its merits, and, if approved, to insert recommendations in their Minutes.

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POETRY.

WAR.

From "Vicissitudes," a poem, in four books by Robert Millhouse, Corporal of the staff of the Royal Sherwood Foresters.

Detested War! thy desolating strife
Sprinkles with blood the gloomy walks of life.
'Tis thy delight to hear the orphan cry,
And to behold the widow's heaving sigh;
To see the father and the husband bleed,
And look with pleasure on each murd'rous deed;
Famine and sickness are to thee allied,
And guilt and outrage riot by thy side,
Grim devastation moves at thy command,
And turns a paradise to heaps of sand!

Ye sons of Adam! when shall reason's ray
Prompt you to drive the demon War away,
And cultivate the sacred arts of peace,
That smile to see the human race increase?
O say, does mother earth (too scant of room)
Compel to chase our neighbours to the tomb?
Millions of acres yet untill'd remain,
In forest-wilds, on common, heath and plain?
Where undisturb'd the timid wild fowl flies,
And the sweet flow'ret flourishes and dies;
Or is it that the high-born sons of pride
Hate to behold an equal by their side?
Vicissitude can bring their greatness down,
And mould to dust the sceptre and the crown.
O'er humble life a royal robe can fling,
And lead the shepherd to become a king.

Specimens of the Russian Poets.

Translated by *John Bowring*, F. R. S.

To the lovers of literature it cannot but be gratifying to read such specimens as these of the poetry of a language, which they have regarded as almost destitute of those treasures which render a language interesting to the inhabitants of other countries. To the Christian reader, it will afford great pleasure to find in translations of Russian poetry sentiments in harmony with his best feelings. Although we cannot judge of the fidelity with which the translations are made, we have every reason to regard them as correct, and they are distinguished by poetical merit of no mean order. We extract two stanzas from one entitled "The Mariner," by Zhukkovsky:—

Everlasting Fount of love!
Now will I confide in thee:
Kneeling, 'midst the joys above
Thy resplendent face I see.
Who can paint thee, fair and bright,
Thy soul-glad'ning beauty tell?
Midst heaven's music, and heaven's light,
Purity ineffable.

O unutterable joy!
In thy light to breathe, to be;
Strength and heart, and soul employ,
O my God, in loving Thee.
Though my path were dark and drear,
Holiest visions round me rise;
Stars of hope are smiling there,
Smiling down from par'dise.

MISCELLANY.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

From the London Baptist Magazine for October.

TRIAL OF MR. WALLER.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester.

This trial took place at our last Quarter-sessions, before the Rev. Mr. Hay, the newly created Vicar of Rochdale, who is Chairman of the Bench, and two other magistrates. The indictment consisted of three counts; the first charging the defendant with creating a nuisance by obstructing the King's highway; the second and third, with collecting a tumultuous assembly, and causing disturbance by noises of singing, shouting, &c.: the evidence attempted in support of the two latter, was totally rejected by the Jury, and it was on the first count alone he was eventually found guilty. The indictment indeed, very strongly resembled that on which the celebrated trial of Penn and Mead took place in the reign of Charles II. The Counsel for the prosecution treated the matter with great levity and ridicule, and evidently did all in his power to disguise its seriousness and importance.—In support of his case, he called two witnesses; the first, Newton, who is a subordinate constable of Ashton-under-Lyne, where the alleged offence was committed. This man, who states, "that being in office, he thinks it right to attend the established Church," it appears was formerly a zealous Methodist, united in a class, and an active and somewhat obstreperous prayer leader. The second witness, Ogden, described himself as out of employ; under what circumstances he became and continues so, he did not disclose.

The moment the prosecutor's case was closed, the Rev. Chairman, to the surprise of all present, declared his opinion that a nuisance had been so completely proved, that no one would venture to deny it.—This, however, the defendant's counsel immediately declared he was prepared to do, and characterized this opinion, so prematurely delivered from the Bench, as "rash," and calculated to injure his client. In a speech of considerable length, and of great ability, he put the matter in its true light, described it as an act of religious persecution, and appealed to the integrity and christianity of the Jury for an acquittal of the defendant. Relying also upon the total failure of proof on the part of the prosecution, (which was the general impression,) he called no witnesses, tho' several were in attendance, men of high respectability, to rebut almost every title of the testimony that had been given.—The Reverend Chairman in his charge, repeated and confirmed the opinion he delivered before the defence was made;—and the Jury, after deliberating nearly an hour, found Mr. Waller guilty on the first Count of the indictment. While the Jury were deliberating, two things occurred rather singular. First, the foreman complained publicly to the Court, of one individual of the Jury, whom he feared they should not bring over to their mind; and afterwards, on his inquiring of the Chairman if they might find a special verdict, that Reverend Gentlemen was of opinion they ought not, but on consulting with the counsel for the prosecution, who was of a different opinion, he said they might. On the delivery of the verdict, the Reverend Chairman expressed the highest satisfaction, and repeatedly complimented the Jury. The magistrates having retired to consider the sentence, and returned, Mr. Waller was ordered into the dock, and placed at the bar, when the sentence of three months' imprisonment, and to find securities for two years, was passed upon him, and he was had away.

Mr. Waller, who is a man of considerable property, and in extensive business as a cotton-spinner, was then shut up in a double-bedded cell, in the common prison, with two convicts, with one of whom he was told he must sleep, and was ordered to strip to go to hard labour on the morrow. The prison diet was set before him; but wearied and exhausted with a whole day's attendance in the Court, oppressed by the unexpected sentence, and unused to such food, he could not eat it; he was told he must have no other. With a degree of difficulty, short only of impossibility, his friends succeeded in conveying to him a bason of bread and milk, that evening. The convicts, his companions, sympathizing with his sufferings and respecting his character, voluntarily slept together on one of the beds, in order that Mr Waller might have the other to himself. After two nights spent in this place, he was, on application to a magistrate, removed to a less disagreeable part of the prison. I had never seen Mr. Waller till he appeared in Court on his trial, nor spoken to him till I visited him in prison, two or three days after his conviction. I found him suffering under extreme bodily illness; soon after, his medical attendants despaired of his life, and he is still in a very debilitated and precarious state.

The offence which has been thus severely visited, when stripped of legal technicalities and false colouring, is simply this: Mr. Waller, who has lately withdrawn from the Methodists of the Old Connexion, and joined the Primitive Methodists, is a man not only of great respectability in business, but of most unexceptionable character. He is still highly esteemed by his old friends, many of whom take a most affectionate interest in his trials and sufferings, and have been incessantly labouring, (though in vain,) to procure some mitigation of his punishment. Being in the habit of preaching occasionally, he was invited to preach at a friend's door, which opens to the widest part o the town of Ashton under Lyne. On Sunday the 17th of June last, he preached on that spot, to a quiet and attentive congregation, consisting of not more than about 150 persons. He chose the hour of five P. M. for beginning, because he conceived that then there would be no service in any of the places of worship: he closed precisely at six, (thus occupying only one hour,) in order that he might interfere with no congregations who attended an evening lecture. He prefaced his sermon by begging the people to be quiet, and especially to give way if any carriages should come by, that there might be no obstruction of the highway. In point of fact, the people assembled did not at any time occupy more than half the street which is nearly twenty yards wide, and one or two carriages (all that approached) passed with perfect ease during the preaching. The sermon was purely theological, and the service concluded with prayer for the King and Royal Family, without mentioning the Queen by name, when the people dispersed in the most peaceable and orderly manner. The only disturbance was caused by Newton the witness himself, who, during the prayer before sermon, vociferously called on the person engaged to desist. For this was Mr. Waller tried and found guilty of a nuisance, and for this is he now suffering the evils of imprisonment, aggravated by sickness. J. B.

Manchester, Aug. 16, 1821.

VALUABLE MAXIMS.

Habituate children by times to a veneration for the name, the word, and the worship of God. Never let the profanation of either of them pass unrebuked.—*Lexington.*

I know him, that he will command his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord.—*Gen.* xviii. 19.

Continue in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures.—2 *Tim.* iii.—14, 15.

As to true friends, choose them with great care; but their number must be small. Have no friend who does not fear God: who is not wholly governed by the fear of God.—*Archbishop Fenelon.*

My goodness extendeth not to thee; but to the saints that are in the earth, and to the excellent, in whom is all my delight.—*Psa.* xvi. 3.

You will be influenced by your associates. If you mix with the trifling, you will trifle; if you mix with the gay, you will be thoughtless; if you mix with the wicked you will be wicked.—*No Fiction.*

Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners.—1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?—*Prov.* vi. 27.

Let your acquaintanceships grow out of a knowledge of character, and your friendships spring from tried and solid merit.—*No Fiction.*

And the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul. Then Jonathan and David made a covenant, because he loved him as his own soul.—1 *Sam.* xviii. 2, 3.

Bad company is always disgraceful. It is ruinous to a young man who has not yet an established character. Show such persons no indignity; but keep them at a distance.—*Archbishop Fenelon.*

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. If they say—Cast in thy lot among us, let us have one purse. My son walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy feet from their path: for their feeet run to evil.—*Prov.* i. 10. 14 15. 16.

If you are doubtful of any action or engagement, try it by the following questions: Is it warranted by scripture? Will it injure my religion? Can I ask the blessing of God on it? If it will not bear this test, consider it doubtful—It is a snare of the wicked one.—*No Fiction.*

And they said unto him, Ask council we pray thee, of God, that we may know whether our way which we go shall be prosperous.—*Judges* xviii. 5.

Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to the word.—*Psa.* cxix. 9.

Seasons and opportunities should be seized instantly and carefully improved; and what can be done to-day, should not be put off till to-morrow.—*Anonymus.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise; which, having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provided her meat in the summer, and gathered her food in the harvest.—*Prov.* vi. 6, 7, 8.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.—*Prov.* xxvii. 1.

Felix trembled and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.—*Acts.* xxiv. 25.

It is pious in aged believers to admonish the young with their dying breath; and it is wise in young people to treasure up, and follow their counsels.—*Anon.*

And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers; and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind.—1 *Chron.* xxviii. 9.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not.—*Eccl.* xii. 1.

It is a delightful thing to see the young respect and esteem the old, especially to see them love and obey their own parents.

Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head; thou shalt honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I am the Lord your God.—*Lev.* xix. 32.

And Moses made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel his father, to Goshen, and presented himself to him; and he fell on his neck and, wept on his neck a good while.—*Gen.* xlvi. 29.

LOGICK.

In a late debate in the British house of Commons, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, Mr. Wallace made use of the following self-complacent logick to prove the superiority of England!

"It had been truly said," he observed, "that he who commanded the sea commanded the commerce of the world; that he who commanded the commerce of the world commanded the wealth of the world; and he that commanded the wealth of the world commanded the world itself."

ANECDOTE.

The Devil outwitted.

A poor woman in Montreal received a Bible from the British Agent in that city. A Romish Priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for the Bible. She declined taking it. He then offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars; she still declining he left her. The next day, he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and, with the money, purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbours, under such conditions, that the Priest could not obtain them.

Rich Plated Ware and Jewelry.

JOHN B. JONES, No. 37 Market-street, has received, per ship Parthian, from Liverpool, and by way of New-York, 6 casks and 3 cases of rich silver Mounted Coffee and Tea Urns—Bread and Cake Baskets—Candlesticks and Branches—Chamber and Table Candlesticks—Coffee and Tea Sets—Castor and Liquor Stands—Decanter Stands—Salt Stands—Egg Frames—Mustard Pots—Snuffers and Trays—Large and small Waiters—Coffee Pots, separate from sets—Salad Stands and Epergnes—best Gold bordered Tea Trays, with Knife, Bread, and Cheese Trays, and Bottle Stands to match—low priced Japannery—elegant Liverpool Hung Lamps, suitable for large Halls—Plated Astral Moon Lamps—pearl, jet, paste, gold and coral Jewelry—Gilt and Steel Goods—low priced English Watches, &c.

The above together with recent importations, forms a very extensive assortment of rich Goods, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Nov. 24.

Barrett's English Grammar.

FOR sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, a Grammar of the English Language, containing a variety of critical remarks, the principal part of which are original By *John Barrett*, Teacher of the Greek, Latin and English Languages. Pr. 50 cts.

☞ This is an original and very valuable work, and merits the particular attention of the instructers of English Grammar.

Nov. 10.

Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.

OF a superior quality, just received and for sale at No. 66, State street, by

Nov. 17. *THOMAS TARBELL.*

THE

National Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

IS printed Daily, at Ten Dollars per annum, and Three Times a Week (except for a few months of the Summer, when it is published Twice a Week) at Six Dollars per annum.

This paper is the only one that publishes, originally, the Proceedings and Debates of Congress, and contains a more regular, full and accurate Report of these than any other paper in the Union. It contains, also, all the State Papers and Documents of public interest, laid before Congress, or originating in that body; and the first official publication of the Acts of Congress is made through the medium of this paper. These recommendations, in addition to the variety of other articles embraced in its columns, connected with the General Interests of our own country, with Literature and Science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character for fairness, which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make it useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

☞ Subscriptions for the Paper may be transmitted to the Office of the "*National Intelligencer*," at Washington, by letter, (post paid,) or may be personally made to THOS. ROWE, (General Agent for GALES & SEATON, the Proprietors,) *Congress-Street, directly over the Post-Office, Boston.* Dec. 15.

LONDON STATIONARY

DAVID FELT,

No. 63, STATE-STREET,

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

30,000

BEST LONDON QUILLS, different qualities and prices,
Medium Writing Paper—Demy do. do.
Folio Post do. do.—Foolscap do. do.
Pot do. do.—Gilt edge Letter do.
Black do. do.—Plain do. do.
Bath Letter do.—Drawing do.
Red and Black Sealing Wax,
Do. Wafers, large and small,
Do. Ink and Ink Powder—do Lead Pencils,
Paint Boxes—Ink-Stands—Letter Stamps—Sand Boxes—Desk Knives—Paper Shears—Silver and Plated Pencil Cases, some very elegant with penknife blades, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Charts of all the different parts of the world; Genuine Day & Martin's Blacking.

Likewise, 40,000 Russia Quills.

Nov. 17.

DR. WOODS'

Ordination Sermon.

THIS day published, and for sale by Lincoln and Edmands, No. 53, Cornhill—

A Sermon, delivered at the Meeting House of the 2d Baptist Church in Boston, on the evening of the Lord's day, Oct. 28, 1821, at the ordination of the Rev. Alva Woods, as a minister of the Gospel, and a professor in Columbia College, in the District of Columbia, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.—Price 20 cents.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

MUSICK

FOR

SINGING CHOIRS.

JAMES LORING, offers for sale on liberal terms at his MUSIC BOOK STORE, No. 2, Cornhill:

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Church Musick, latest editions—Village Harmony—Winchell's Sacred Harmony, containing 120 tunes of approved excellence. Price 37 1-2 cts. single, 3 50 per. dozen.—Sacred Musick, selected for the use of the First Church in Boston.—The Musical Reader, or Practical Lessons for the Voice.

Handel's Messiah—Haydn's Creation—Old Colony Collection of Anthems—Lock Hospital—Harmonia Sacra—Hubbard's Anthems—Callcott's Musical Grammar—Hollman's Essay on Musickal Harmony. Massachusetts Compiler, &c. &c.

Also, at said store the following Favourite Pieces of Musick in Pamphlets:—Handel's Grand Hallelujah Chorus—Canaan a choice piece by Leach—Williams's O Lord God of Israel—Judgment Anthem—Funeral Anthem—Chapple's Anthem O come let us sing. &c.—Handel & Hayden's Chorusses—Mitchell's Lord's Day—Christian Reign, together with Thanksgiving, Christmas, Ordinations, and other important occasions.

☞ The Farmer's Almanack—The Christian do. Clergyman's and the Miniature Almanack's, by the groce dozen or single. Country traders supplied with all the School Books in general use.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

S. ODIORNE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, that she has taken shop No. 54, Malboro'-street, three doors north of Miss Bent's, where she intends to keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of all those articles called for in Mourning, together with Bonnets and Caps suitable for the occasion. Her present stock consists of Bombazeens of different qualities, some of extra width; French Lustrings 7-8 wide, a new article, very superior in quality; Levantines; India Sarsnets; Sinshaws; Nankin and Canton Crapes; Italian and French do; Bombazetts; fine and common mourning Ginghams; do Calicoes;—black silk Velvet; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Worsted Hosiery; do. do. silk do.; silk and kid Gloves; Misses do.; black Ribbons of all widths; do. Braids; boys Worsted Socks;—variety of waist Clasps; bagtops ornamented Hooks and Eyes; common do.; Snaps; Pipin; Buttons; Sewing Silk; black Pins, &c.; white Cambrick of different qualities, suitable for robes for the dead; leno and imitation Muslin; white Crape; do. Lace. A few robes and Caps will be kept ready made, of different sizes and prices if it should be thought an accomodation. Miss O. will be in the shop till ten in the evening, and early in the morning, to wait on those who may want any articles in her line. The above good have been selected with much care, and will be sold for a small profit. Those who may favour her with a whole families mourning will have a discount from the retail prices. Ladies are requested to call and examine the goods for themselves. If this establishment should meet with patronage, all possible pains and attention shall be paid to replenish the stock with every article called for, of different prices and qualities, to suit purchasers. The christian public by patronizing this establishment will indirectly promote that cause which lies nearest their heart. Gowns and Pelisses can be made or cut and basted, if desired. Persons from the country especially, will find a great saving of time in finding every article they wish at one shop.

Wanted as above a young Lady of sobriety of a good family, with the requisite qualifications to learn the above business and occasionally to wait on Customers and make out bills; one from the Country would be preferred; the best recommendations will be required. nov. 17.

RICHARDSON & LORD,

HAVE just published the second edition of the EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR, designed for the use of schools and families—dedicated to the Massachusetts Peace Society.

WILLIAM COLLIER, A. M.

The following testimonials sufficiently explain the object of this work, and shew the estimation in which it is viewed by several judicious gentlemen and teachers who have examined it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Reverend Doctors Miller and Romeyn of the City of New-York.

A judicious, well compiled manual, for instructing Children and young persons into the elements of Evangelical Truth, is certainly a desirable addition to the numerous and excellent Books for the use of Schools, which modern times have produced. We consider Mr. Collier's *Evangelical Instructor* (so far as we have had an opportunity of examining it,) as the work of this kind that we have seen, it appears to be remarkably free from Sectarian peculiarities, and calculated to lead the youthful mind easily and insensibly into just views of Christian doctrine, while at the same time, it is interspersed with much entertaining and instructive matter of other kinds. We heartily wish him success in introducing it into Schools, and believe that if brought into general use, it may do much good.

SAMUEL MILLER,
JN. B. ROMEYN.

From the Rev. Dr. Griffin, late of Boston.

In the recommendation of Mr. COLLIER'S *Evangelical Instructor*, as expressed by Doctors Miller & Romeyn, I heartily concur; and hope that this useful and entertaining Book may be generally introduced into our schools.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston.

The *Evangelical Instructor*, as far as I am able to judge from a cursory examination, is peculiarly calculated to answer the great purpose for which it is designed. The subjects are judiciously selected, and so happily arranged, as insensibly to lead the mind 'from Nature up to Nature's God.' I conceive the work needs but to be known in order to be approved. I most sincerely hope it may find admittance into all our Public Schools, and be made eminently useful in promoting the interests of piety and morality.

From Mr. Israel Alger, late Preceptor of Public School in Charlestown, now Teacher of an Academy in Boston, to the compiler of the Evangelical Instructor.

Rev. Sir,—I have introduced the *Evangelical Instructor* into the School under my care, and have used nearly one hundred copies. Science and religious improvement are happily blended by which the work is eminently calculated to inspire the youthful mind with a reverence for God and the Christian religion. The style is perspicuous, pure and elegant, and will contribute much to form a correct taste in the mind of Youth. I heartily wish the Book an extensive circulation. ISRAEL ALGER.

From Mr. Wheeler, late Preceptor of the Academy at Middleborough.

The *Evangelical Instructor*, as a School Book, besides its other qualities, is in my opinion, deserving of public patronage. The variety and judicious arrangement of its parts, and particularly the moral and evangelical sentiments which are here taught, with much brevity, renders this Book very valuable to Youth, and also to those Instructors who wish their pupils early to acquire a habit of serious reflection.

CHARLES WHEELER.

From the Rev. Wm. Jenks, of Boston.

There can be no question in the mind of any reflecting christian whether or no it be important to educate youth in the principles of the Gospel. It is admitted the imperative duty of every parent and guardian of the young to "train up a child in the way in which he should go." How it comes then of primary consequence that the books used in Schools be modelled according to views which are scriptural. It is also necessary to admit a considerable range of subjects, and in some respects to render them,

"——various, that the mind
"Of desultory *youth*, studious of change
"And fond of novelty, may be indulged."

Both these advantages are exhibited in the Rev. Mr. Collier's Evangelical Instructor. The selections are in strict accordance with the first and are yet of such variety in respect to the subjects as will extend the information and gratify the fancy of youth. It is cordially wished that it may find access to schools and places of education, & be blessed as a mean of doing much good to pupils, by influencing their manners, exciting a liberal curiosity, and above all, improving their hearts. WM JENKS.

☞ The price of this book is 37 1-2 cts. single, $3,25 per doz. and 25 dols. per hundred—Size of the American Preceptor and Art of Reading.

For sale by the Publishers, Boston; by G. Trumbull, Worcester; by the Booksellers in Hallowell, Portland, Portsmouth, Providence, Newport, Keene, &c. Nov. 24.

Probate Notice.

ESSEX ss.

AT a Court of Probate holden at Salem, in and for said county on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1821. The Reverend Lucius Bolles, surviving executor, having presented for allowance his third account of administration of the estate of John Cornish, late of Andover in said county, esquire, deceased, testate:—

Ordered, that the first Tuesday in January next, eleven of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account and a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem in said County; and that said Executor give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Christian Watchman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said time, that they may be present, and shew cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

D. A. WHITE, *Judge of Probate.*

A true copy of record.
Attest, NATH. LORD, jr. *Reg.*

Just published

BY R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill—*Square,*

A description of the Island of St. Michael, comprising an account of its Geological structure, with remarks on the other Azores, (or Western Islands.) Originally communicated to the Linnæn Society of New England, by John M. Webster, M. D. Cor. Sec. L. S. N. E. with plates and maps. Nov. 10.

BOOTS,

ON HAND of the best work and materials, manufactured and Sold at the very low prices of $4, 4,50, and 5 dols. at *No. 67, Newbury St.* opposite the Lamb Tavern.

☞ Foxing neatly done, at only 2 dols. according to a most improved plan.

LEWIS HERSEY.

Nov. 29.

CHI

PUBLISHED

No. 3—Vol. III... New Ser

Foreign Missionary Intelligence.

From the London Evangelical Magazine for November.]

INDIA.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Mead, one of the Missionaries, to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Islington, dated Nagurcoil, 26th Feb. 1821.

This Mission is situated in a country where idolatry is supported at an immense expense and with enthusiastic folly. The whole country was formerly made over to the false idol of their worship; and then, every inch of ground we now tread upon was devoted to the Brahmins and their deities. A vast change in the aspect of the country has taken place since 1807, when Mr. R—— first arrived in Travancore. We have much reason to be thankful for the tolerant spirit of the native government, and the protecting shield of the British name. The higher orders of natives are the most depraved and abandoned part of the community; "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." Upwards of 5,000 have renounced heathenism, and no longer offer sacrifice to devils, as they formerly did. They are all enjoying the blessing of Christian instruction, as far as we are able to attend to their requests for Schoolmasters or Catechists. We are constantly visiting them, and preaching the Gospel to them, and rendering them every other assistance in our power. To us they refer for counsel and advice in every difficulty, and to us they apply for redress under every grievance. The burthen is vastly too great and we are sometimes ready to faint.—Hitherto, however, strength has been equal to our day.

The past year has been marked with several auspicious circumstances. The arrival of another fellow-laborer; the increase of our schools and congregations; the erection of several new places of worship; greater attendance on the Sabbath; evident increase in knowledge; and a spirit of liberality according to the ability of the people—are amongst our encouragements to go forward.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Knill, St. Petersburg, July 21, N. S. 1821.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I thank you for your parental kindness; the Letter, Reports and Chronicles which you sent by Mr Rutt. Immediately I sent off extracts from your communications to His Excellency General Papof, being assured that they would reach the Prince, and perhaps a more exalted personage. The following is a copy of the letter I received from the General:—

"My dear Sir,—It is with peculiar pleasure I have received your very agreeable letter containing such intelligence of the promotion of the kingdom of Jesus Christ upon earth, as cannot fail to gladden the heart of every believer. Receive my best acknowledgements for your kind attention. You have given likewise a real satisfaction to His Excellency the Prince Galitzin, who received this information with much interest. I pray you have the goodness to communicate to me from time to time such news—relative to what passes in our bad world to re-establish there the kingdom of our Saviour, by what degree the heathen are coming to his saving light and are given to him in all ends of the earth. Hoping you will not forget me in your prayers to our heavenly Father, I remain with the truest Christian love your sincere friend, B. PAPOF."

This was written in English by the General's own hand, and shews you his heart. O that all the Generals in the world were such Christians as this, then they would fight for the great Captain of salvation!

Accompanying this is a letter which this day received from Mr. Rahmn. It was written in one of the dreariest parts of God's creation; but I was so struck with the exalted piety which it breathes and the devotedness to the work which it evinces, that I could not but think that it would do your heart good to read it. Some of Paul's Epistles were written in prison; so was John Bunyan's Pilgrim; and Rahmn's letter was written in a place not far superior; but the unction it contains is worth going to China for, if China would afford it.

On the first Sabbath in May two persons were admitted as members of our little church—the first Sabbath in June one, the first Sabbath in July one. Next Lord's Supper, two will be admitted; and seven more in a most delightful way, will soon unite with us. Perhaps there are others that I know nothing about. The persons who have thus evinced a concern for their precious souls are principally men—some of them with large families.

Mr. Stallybrass sent me a Tract in manuscript last week, which we shall print immediately. The Russ which he has composed, and from which the Mongol is translated, is excellent, as competent judges say. I doubt not that it is a good translation.

The substance of it is—that the kn